The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,339.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 32 0
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First insertion	Re. 1 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per line.
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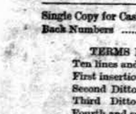
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Galle 6
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam 8
Oct.		„ Tondicherry 9
„ Mangalore	1	„ Madras 11
„ Cannanore	2	„ Cocanada 13
„ Calicut	2	„ Vizagapatam 14
„ Beypore	2	„ Bimlipatam 14
„ Cochin	3	„ Gopalpore 15
„ Tuticorin	4	„ False Point 16
„ Colombo	5	Arrives Calcutta 17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, as they can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Pao, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

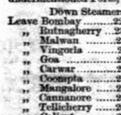
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 442 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 27th September at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MAHTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hussey, to Cochin, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	22nd Sept.	Leave Cochin	29th Sept.
„ Rutnagherry	23rd „	„ Beypore	30th „
„ Malwan	23rd „	„ Calicut	30th „
„ Vingorla	23rd „	„ Tellicherry	1st Oct.
„ Goa	24th „	„ Cannanore	1st „
„ Carwar	24th „	„ Mangalore	2nd „
„ Coompta	24th „	„ Coompta	2nd „
„ Mangalore	25th „	„ Carwar	3rd „
„ Cannanore	26th „	„ Goa	3rd „
„ Tellicherry	26th „	„ Vingorla	4th „
„ Calicut	26th „	„ Malwan	4th „
„ Beypore	26th „	„ Rutnagherry	5th „
Arrive Cochin	27th „	Arrive Bombay	6th „

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every MONDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 5 P.M.

Unjumwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched this day, at 1 P. M., to Cutch Mandvee, calling at VERAVUL and POREBUNDER.

For Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer Lord Clyde, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PERCY DOUGLAS, Captain Le Riche, from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Le Riche will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents for the Owners of the Percy Douglas.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family in the Fort. Good Situation. Address 201, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK for the District Court of Surat. Required a good knowledge of English and Gujeratee and of Office Work; and desired qualifications requisite for a High Court Pleadership or a Subordinate Judgeship.

Applications with Certificates to be made to the Judge before the 30th instant.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable, small BUNGALOW, No. 320, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to RAGOO SHAMJEE, Milliner, Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

HEAL and SONS.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,

for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY

BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Venesr, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE,

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

195, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 25th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,695 tons, and 450 H. P.,) Captain C. J. Watkinson, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 24th Instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To confirm the following Special Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 7th September, 1869 :—

1.—That the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidator on remuneration of Rs. 1,000 only.

II. To pass the following Resolution :—

1.—That the Liquidator be authorised to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,

Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st till 7th October (both days inclusive).

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, for a Steam Vessel required for the service of Government for one month certain, or longer if required, of not less than Three hundred Horse Power, Government providing Coal. The Vessel tendering will be required to be docked and ready for service by the 1st proximo.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine on application.

The services of the Vessel to be taken up will be made available for towing or other purposes as required.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Kerr on Receivers	... ...	Re. 5 12
French on the Study of Words. New edn.	... ...	3 0
Reynard the Fox—a ch d's book	... ...	2 4
Abbott on the Law of Corporations	... ...	26 4
Davidson on Build' ng and Const. action	... ...	1 4
Parliamentary Paper—Report of Bombay Bank Commission.		1 4
Davis's Photograph c Views of Dover	... ...	6 12
Weale's Series—Workshop l actice	... ...	2 0
Schiller's Works in German, complete 18 vo's.	...	15 0
Dr. Synta:'s Tours. Coloured plates	... ...	5 8
Crowe's History of France. 5 vols.	... ...	58 0
English Cyclopædia—Geography, 1 vo.		32 0
Natural History, ditto	...	32 0
Biography, ditto	...	45 0
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, 8 double vo's.	...	16 0
Tales from Blackwood, 12 vols. cloth	...	12 0
The Abbey and Palace of Westmin ter.	Forty Photographs, whole morocco	Rs. 60 0
Ferguson's Tree and Serpent Worship.	Illustrated by Photographs	... 3 12
Artemus Ward's Lecture at Egyptian Hall	... ...	2 4
Prayers, Ancient and Modern, for Family use	...	2 4
Price's Photographic Manipulation	... ...	1 4
Indian Law Reports	... ...	4 0
Parliamentary Papers—Moral & Material Progress of India		1 8
——East Indian Railways	...	0 12
Cicero's Treatises, translated	... ...	3 4
Catullus Tibullus, &c.	... ...	3 4
Hunter's Dictionary of Non-Aryan Languages	...	26 4
Southey's Book of the Church	... ...	2 4
Napier's Outpost Duty	... ...	3 4
Burrows on Constitutional Progress	... ...	4 4
Hall's Royal Engineer	... ...	7 8
Gouffé's Household Cooking Book	... ...	6 12
Epicure's Year Book, 1868	... ...	2 12
Wheeler's History of India. Vol. II	... ...	13 4
Murphy on the Distribution of Mammals, &c.	...	20 0
Day's Fishes of Malabar. Colored, half bound	...	52 8
Lodge's Peerage for 1869, reduced to	... ...	16 0
Guillemin's The Heavens	... ...	13 4
Johnson's How Crops Grow	... ...	5 8
The Student and Intellectual Observer. Vol. III	...	6 12
Page's Chips and Chapters for Young Geologists	...	2 4
Gallott's Universal Curve Tables	... ...	6 12
Gladstone's Juventus Mundi	... ...	7 12
Townsend's Handbook of 1868, Facts, Dates, Events		7 12
Watson's History of Persia, 1800 to 1858	... ...	9 8
Chanson's de la Bersanger. Half Morocco, Illustrated		13 12
Hawkin's Life of Edmund Kean. 2 vols.	...	18 12
Hansard's Practice of Medicine. New edn. 2 vo's	...	20 0
Stoney's Theory of Strains on Girders, &c	... ...	9 8
Meadow's Prescriber's Companion to the Pharmacopœia		4 12
Stoney's Working Colour Drawing	... ...	13 4
Fe bairn's Crests of Great Britain, 2 vols	... ...	26 4
St. James's Magazine. Vol. II	... ...	4 12
Bannatyne's Journal of Captain	... ...	3 12
Bannatyne's Ra t of Captain	... ...	3 12
——Rank of Lieutenant	... ...	3 12
Salandris' Decorative Designs in Architecture	...	7 10
Chambers' Miscellany. Vol. I	... ...	2 10
Ollendorff's French Method	... ...	4 0
——Key to ditto	... ...	4 0
Spon's Dictionary of Civil Engineering, Vol. I	...	8 8
Duke of Argyll's Reign of Law	... ...	3 12
Habits of Good Society	... ...	2 4
Instructive Picture Book, B ds	... ...	4 12
——Animals	... ...	4 12
——Quadrupeds	... ...	4 12
Tilt's Uterine Therapeutics	... ...	6 4
Flaxman's Engl sh and German Conversations	...	2 4
——Vegetable World	... ...	10 0
——Insect World	... ...	10 0
——World before the Deluge	... ...	10 0
The Annual Register, 1868	... ...	11 4
Faiths of the World, 2 vols. Royal 8vo.	... ...	32 8
Book of Worthies. By author of the Heir of Redclyffe		2 12
Viscount Strangford's Writings, 2 vols	... ...	13 4
Ladies' Treasury. Vol. VI.	... ...	3 8
Temple Bar. Vol 28,	... ...	3 8
Garrett's Occupations of a Retired Life	... ...	3 12
Brewer's Sanskrit Prosody	... ...	2 4
Shelley's Poems	... ...	4 4
Hood's Poems	... ...	4 4
Recommended to Mercy	... ...	1 4
Mirk Abbey	... ...	1 4
The Sea Kings; or, the Danes at Croyland	...	1 4
Exeter Hall. Vol. IV.	... ...	3 4
Samuel Lover's Poems	... ...	3 4
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols.	... ...	14 0
Copland's Medical Dictionary	... ...	22 8
Mill's Political Economy	... ...	3 4
Austin's Jurisprudence. New edition, 2 vols	...	20 0
Ollendroff's German Course, 2 parts	... ...	15 0
Mill's History of India, 9 vols. and Index	...	35 0
Cooper's Novels, complete, 7 vols	... ...	13 4
Sabina. By Lady Wood	... ...	1 4
Lamb's Tales from Shakespere	... ...	1 8
Kerr's Students' Blackstone	... ...	4 12
Campbell's My Indian Journal	... ...	10 0
Shakespere—Globe edition	... ...	2 4
Burns' Works—ditto	... ...	2 4
Dickens' Works, The "Charles Dickens" edition—26 vols		38 0
Cassan's Handbook of Herald.	... ...	4 12
Hook's Church Dictionary	... ...	10 0
Ramp t Row.	THACKER, VINING, & Co.	

NEW VOLS OF MAGAZINES.

BELGRAVIA	Rs
LONDON SOCIETY. Jan to June 1869	3
CORNHILL MAGAZINE, ditto	4 12
STUDENT AND INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER, ditto	6 14

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,

Rampart Row.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTE'A, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following :—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

NOTICES.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, PIANIST AND TUNER.

LESSONS GIVEN on the Pianoforte, and Accompanyments played for Amateur Vocalists. Mr. WILLY has had great experience as an Accompanyist, having travelled for 8 years with the celebrated Distine Family, and was on a tour for 4 months with the renowned Thalberg party, consisting of Misses A. de M. Williams, Miss Bassano, Mr F Williams, Signors Ciabatti and Thalberg, Solo Pianist.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Professor of Music, begs respectfully to announce that he has engaged, at great expense, a party to come out direct from London. They will leave by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer of the 25th inst. Mr. WILLY has been advised that they are superior to those of his last engagement, and feels confident that he will give every satisfaction to the Public of Bombay. The Grant Road Theatre is being entirely renovated, a new ceiling will be placed, and the interior re-covered also a Coat of Arms placed over the front of the Stage; while the outside will be entirely cleaned, and railings will be placed along the front, and gateways erected. The parties coming have had the honour of performing before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and suite, by command.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The 4th PRACTICE MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant.

Music for Practice.

"The Primrose" ..... } Mendelssohn.
"The Morning Prayer" ..... }
"May Queen"—1st Chorus ..... Sterndale Bennett.

The fifth Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th instant, at 9 P.M., for the Practice of Instrumental Music.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-nine per share, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 27th September, instant, on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 5th October, 1869, at 4 P.M.

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1869.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the current year in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Dinshawjee Manockjee and Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Secretary,
13th September, 1869. Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, PERSIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDENEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company, via the above-mentioned route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the traffic, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, combined with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,

H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions to the following effect, viz.

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the powers given by Article 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immovable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) to a new Company to be formed and called the "Mazagon Land Company (Limited)," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

By order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—A limited number of GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in the Fort. For particulars address A. B., "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th August, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—BENTEAK TIMBER.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 Tons of Benteak Timber, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 36 feet in length—subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent.

Delivery to commence immediately upon the acceptance of Tender, and to be completed in one month from that date.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Benteak," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Store's Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

A cash deposit of Rs 200 must accompany each tender (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) and a further deposit, making a total of 10 per cent. upon the aggregate amount, will be demanded from the party with whom a contract may be made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 18th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY (Limited.)

We hereby give notice, that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Sitting Judge, in Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, for an order that Sorabjee Tamooljee, the continuing Liquidator of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), be appointed Liquidator of the said Bank, with all the powers heretofore given to the Liquidators heretofore appointed.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the said Bank.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE COTTON and Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st day of July, 1869, and the business hitherto conducted under the style or firm of James Greaves & Co. will, on and after this date, be carried on under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

JAMES GREAVES & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in India, viz. :—

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. (Ltd.), Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. Daniel Adamson & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester.

And are now prepared to execute orders for every description of Cotton Machinery, Engines, Boilers, and Mill Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with a Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 38,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,905 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Mingnel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 807 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1857, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

COPPERSMITH WORK

AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	626½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	220
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,695	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1735
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
30,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
42,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1235
5,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,750	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	30*	Alliance Spinning	1,620
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	765
900	900	all	12 pc.	Broach Mills	220
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1560
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,310
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
250	3,000	850	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
100	12,000	11,000	1750 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	2,500
200	2,000	all	37 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	515
500	1,888	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	41,200
300	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,900	100 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	6,000	all	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	1,000	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	100
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	50
25	125	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15 –16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	515
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	11s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	100
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
China	60 Do. do	225 nominal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ..... 4 per cent
Mercantile Bills .....

CALCUTTA.—15TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were at the following rates:—4 per cents. in sums of R. 25,000 to 10,000 at Rs. 94-4 to 94-6 or 5-12 to 5-10 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 in sums of Rs. 50,000 to 20,000 at Rs. 108-0 and 108-2 and smaller amounts at Rs 108-4, and a lakh of 5½ per cents., at Rs. 113-2[illegible]

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,550 and 1,555.

A purchase of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares was effected at Rs. 510, and half shares at Rs. 255.

Port Canning Land Investment &c., Co.'s shares.—Last night, speculative transactions took place in the Burra Bazar at Rs. 385, and to-day a considerable number at Rs. 385 and 382½.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Stuart, Captain, Colaba Sanitarium, on leave, from Poona.
Apthorp, Lieutenant, 103th Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.
Smythe, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Scott, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Beypore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 10th September, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgeon Major M. Style, Staff Surgeon, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Kurrachee.

Lieutenant F. E. Londale, 49th Foot, Adjutant of the Kurrachee Depot, on leave at Poona, is directed to proceed in charge of a detachment, as follows, under orders to embark for Kurrachee, about the 23rd instant:—66 men, 5 women and 11 children.

Poona, 18th September, 1869.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th September 1869:—

Surgeon F. H. Plumpire, in medical charge, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Staff Surgeon A. Simple, M. D., to the medical charge of the 83rd Regiment, vice Surgeon Miles.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. T. Martin, M. D., to the medical charge, Kurrachee Depot, vice Surgeon F. H. Plumpire, to resume Medical charge of the 2nd Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon J. McAlister, at present attached to the 2nd Regiment N. I., is placed on general duty, Northern Division, and will proceed to join forthwith at the public expense.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

General Depot, Poona.—Lieutenant R. Gunter, 59th Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Knox, 1-23rd Foot, who rejoins his regiment, prior to embarkation for England.

With the sanction of Government, Sub-Conductor Thomas Newman, miscellaneous list, is admitted to the Invalid Pension of his rank in India, viz. Rs. 80 per mensem.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Field Force Order, dated 2nd September 1869, making the following arrangements with effect from the 1st instant:—

3rd Sind Horse.—Major J. Gordon, Brigade Major, Sind Frontier Field Force, to officiate as commandant, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, C. B.

Sind Frontier Field Force.—Captain J. F. Forbes, 2nd in command, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Major Gordon.

2nd Sind Horse.—Captain G. S. Stevens, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Forbes.

26th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 8th September, 1869, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant J. M. Heath to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Hay, proceeding on leave.

16th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 9th September, 1869, directing Ensign Carmichael, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his own duties vice Lieutenant Tandy.

8th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 10th September, 1869, directing Captain Fellows to officiate as 2nd in command, and Captain Ashe, as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Beecher, officiating as Commandant.

21st Regiment N. I.—Regimental order dated 13th September, 1869, directing Captain Lyons, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Lieutenant Cahill, Wing Subaltern, as Wing Officer, in succession to Lt.-Col. Moyle proceeding on other duty.

1-2nd Foot.—Regimental order, dated 13th September, 1868, appointing Lieutenant A. F. Adams, Interpreter to the Regiment, with effect from the 8th instant, vice Lieutenant Simpson.

8th Regiment N. I.—Captain Fellows, appointed Wing Officer, officiated as Commandant from the 7th to the 8th September, 1869.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

1-21st Foot.—Captain J. Browne, from date of embarkation, for six months, to England on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

14th Brigade R. A.—Lieutenant W. Riddell, from 27th August to 15th October, 1869, in extension, on medical certificate.

1-8th Foot.—Lieutenant L. L. A. Wise, and Ensign F. M. Shaw, from 15th September, for 90 days, to proceed to Poorundhur on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

All rates nominal. Market closed on account of the Parsee holidays.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	The Tweed	Stuart	London, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kate Swanton	Nacoda	Penang and Singapore.
	Dacca (s)	Hutchison	Beypore.
	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Cutch Mandvie.

The ship Ben Lomond, Patching, to Batavia, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.				
15	Hengist	...	...	...
	British Statesman	...	...	...
	Cartsburn	...	...	...
	Childwall Abbey	...	...	...
	Calcutta	...	...	...

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 18s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on September 12.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·702	inches.
Temperature of the Air	79·1	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9	,,
Dew Point	76·1	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·911	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 0-30 A.M.) on following days	81·3	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·3	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind WSW, W, WSW, SW.		
Movement in 24 hours	246	miles
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	1·04	inches
Fall of Rain during the Week	4·41	,,
Registered between 1st January and 12th Sep.	70·69	,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 19th Sept.	75·00	,,

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period hat may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BRADFORD—September 9th, at Gotacamund, the wife of Major W. J. Bradford, Royal Artillery, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DRUMMOND—September 10th, at Sealkote, the wife of Captain the Hon'ble J. D. Drummond, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

FERRIS—September 15th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Dr. J. A Ferris, of a son.

GOUGH—September 12th, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

HASSARD—September 10th, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon H. B. Hassard, 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment, of a daughter.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

SHOULD the report that the Duke of Edinburgh will not visit India prove to be correct, there are probably only a few who will regret the young man's absence. If he were a person destined to occupy a high and powerful position in connexion with the Government of the country, it might be well that he should travel through it, and form some acquaintance with its people and administration. But as he is, besides being a Royal prince, only a post-captain, with the prospect of being a German Duke, and no prospect of having any share in the government of India, either here or at home, there is no reason why he should pay us a visit. He can confer no benefit on the country; he can inspire no affection on our behalf among its people: all he can do is to put the Treasury to great expense, and perhaps the Native chiefs to very serious inconvenience. With a sort of famine in the land, and a deficit of more than a million sterling lying *perdu* in the depths of the budget, we cannot afford to lavish a few lakhs even upon a prince of Royal blood. If he were a student, desirous of acquiring knowledge, he might traverse the land quietly, with some advantage to himself perhaps, but only a remote and uncertain benefit to India. Nor is this all. The accounts, both public and private, received from Australia, are not of the kind which can lead to the belief that the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh is in any way desirable here. The possible good that might flow from some magnificent display is more than counterbalanced by the probable evil to the Treasury, to the Natives, and to the character of the Sahiblogue, contingent on the sojourn of one who, at present, has not added any lustre to the English name. We are conscious of the delicate nature of the topic on which we have thus ventured to touch; we know that our motives may be open to misconception and miscontruction; but these are risks which public writers are bound to incur. We write in no spirit of levity or recklessness; but having deliberately arrived at the conclusion that the best service his Royal Highness can render to India is to stay away from her shores, knowing that we do not stand alone, we feel compelled to state publicly an opinion which, in the interests of India, it seems desirable should be plainly expressed.

AMONG the questions certain to come very prominently forward is the relation between Great Britain and her colonies. The recent declaration that the Home Government will pursue a policy of non-intervention has, we are told, "produced a very uneasy feeling amongst the colonists," and three gentlemen in London have taken upon themselves the task of requesting, by circular, the several colonies to send delegates or representatives to a conference on colonial affairs. It is not denied that the line adopted by the Government points to a "severance of the connexion between the colonies and the mother country," perhaps in an "unfriendly spirit;" and the gentlemen who have taken up the subject are desirous of averting what they rightly call "so great an evil." Should the conference meet in London, the serious character of the situation will not be long in becoming apparent; and although it will probably take a long time to mature, the danger, whatever there is, cannot fail to increase, unless some happy expedient should be devised, and the incipient discord at present existing be removed.

We cannot, however, regard the present possition of affairs in any other light than the natural consequences of the policy acted on by successive home administrations. But it has come rather quickly. Not very many years have passed since "Mr. Mother-country" —to use the epithet coined by the late Charles Buller—was practically despotic in the colonies. Those were the days of nominee councils, and what we may call colonial subjection. Canada set the example of revolt against that kind of rule, and although force was used to restore order, self-government was the fruit of rebellion, and the new policy of magnanimity was carried so far that some of the rebels obtained compensation and others entered the service of the State. A series of measures followed rapidly, until the Governor-General and British troops alone represented Imperial authority in the North American Colonies. Then Australia virtually revolted against the system of transportation. The discovery of gold increased its importance so much and so fast that self-government again followed, and here also the tie between the colonies and the mother country is reduced to the fact that the residents in both are mainly of the same race, and that the heads of the several semi-republics are gentlemen sent from London. The Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand were similarly treated, until, except in the Crown colonies, scarcely a vestige of the old imperial form of rule remained. No doubt there was the reserved right to veto Acts, but we question whether this has not been a prolific source of misunderstanding. Now, granted self-government—we are not disputing the wisdom of it—what could be expected but the assertion of quasi-independence? British-speaking races will not be governed save by themselves or with their own consent, and it is their nature to secure and exercise the largest rights attainable. The mistake of the Home Government, perhaps, was in applying the same regimen to all the colonies; and yet not acting in all upon the same plan. For instance, the rapid growth of Australia and her immense wealth rendered it possible for her to conduct her own affairs, and expedient that she should do so. She had no internal enemies, and no Home Government could settle in a satisfactory way the disputes of the colonists among themselves. But New Zealand was not in the same position. There the Home Government set up a local body, but deprived it of the power of dealing with the native population. The Home Government instituted a native policy for which it is solely responsible—a policy in which ecclesiastical influences predominated; a policy which implanted exotic and impracticable notions in the native mind, and at the same time led the colonists to rely upon imperial arms for safety against native violence and aggression. Hence several wars, carried on by imperial troops with more or less success. But the Home Government put an abrupt end to its policy, and left the colonists to shift for themselves. There was little if any gradation. No allowance was made for the peculiar character of the North Island, nor for the working of the constitution imposed on the colony, which leaves the common government almost unprovided with common funds. The sudden resolve of the Government to leave the colony to its own resources, for the solution of a problem set by the Home Government itself, has caused a profound ferment and great disaffection. Looking back on the past, it is plain that the wiser course would have been, not to apply any common policy to all the colonies, but to treat each according to its peculiar circumstances. In that case, while self-government might have been conferred on the Middle Island, which indeed pressed for it, the North Island might, with more profit, have been despotically ruled.

But the step has been taken. The colonists, all round, are to look to the Imperial Government for nothing beyond protection in case of war with a foreign power. Now the question is, how far the colonies will accept that restricted view of the duties of the mother country. Judging from the steps taken in London, they seem inclined to resent it, but are willing to make an efford towards the discovery of a remedy for the evils they think it involves. They dislike separation, but they dread angry separation; and in order to avert either or both, they propose to hold a solemn conference. Considering the interests, both political and mercantile, which are at stake, the Imperial Government would surely do well to meet the colonists half way, enter fully into their grievances, consider their schemes, and aim at a solution which shall secure the one thing essential—the integrity of the empire and the friendly alliance of these offshoots from home. One thing is certain—we shall never fight a colony to secure its allegiance against its will. The grand blunder of George III. will not be repeated. And as a steady tendency towards independence is the unavoidable result of self-government, the aim of British statesmanship should be to bring about such relations as will secure the integrity of British-speaking races from further infraction. In order to do that it is obvious that one common policy would be inexpedient. While a connecting-thread should run throughout our dealings with the colonies, each should be treated according to the exigencies of its position. Whether the proposed conference is held or not, some measure of the kind must be adopted, with the cordial assistance of the Imperial Government, in order to preserve the Empire.

OUR Nagpore contemporary states that Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner, has obtained permission to visit Simla on business connected with the Cotton Department, and was to proceed thither in a few days.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that Major Goulds-worthy, unattached, who served as Brigade Major of Cavalry with the Abyssinian Expedition, has accepted the office of Assistant Military Agent to Turkey, under the Agent, Aflatoon Pasha, in London.

As regard police officers being members of Volunteer Corps, the Government of India has decided that it is very undesirable that they should be office-bearers, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, in Volunteer Corps; and that it is essential that their duties in connexion with such corps, whether in time of peace or of emergency, should not be allowed in any way to interfere with the duties of their proper appointments. With this restriction, there is no objection to police officers joining Volunteer Corps as ordinary or honorary members.

WE hope our readers will be interested to learn that the civil war between Tongso Penlow and the Thingbo and Andiforung Jungpens still goes on. The names of course belong to Bhotan; at first sight, however, one might be excused for supposing they belonged to Botany. The latter party, the "Mofussilite" is good enough to inform us, have lately sent envoys to Nepal, probably to ask for assistance. Colonel Haughton, it seems, has been frequently asked by the contending parties to get the British Government to interfere, but it is consoling to be able to add that "he has resolutely declined to entertain such a request for a moment."

BEARING in mind all the gaieties and extravagances for which Simla this year has been famous, it is matter for thankfulness that there is a reverend gentleman there bold enough to censure any unreasonable excesses. We allude to the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, who, a fortnight ago, according to the local print, "administered a well-merited rebuke to those parties who have been indulging in lavish—we had almost said *prodigal*—expenditure on balls and other frivolities, but who have shown marvellously little inclination to support those objects which have for their aim the amelioration of human misery or the moral elevation of the people." And the print from which we quote trusts "that the faithful words of the reverend gentleman may be profitably applied to the consciences of those to whom they were directed." It is also to be hoped that the "parties" so rebuked—the dancing parties, dinner parties, picnic parties, and what not—have since shown their penitence by liberally supporting those objects that meet the approval of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse.

INSPECTION OF JAILS.

THE question having arisen whether it is proper for a judicial officer to cause a jail to be inspected without giving previous notice to the prison authorities, the Government of India has ruled that it has no doubt whatever of the propriety of a judicial officer making himself acquainted with the nature of the prison accommodation available for persons sentenced to imprisonment. The Government remarked that it is very desirable that every judicial officer who sentences persons to imprisonment should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of the jails, and that the action taken in the case under reference should be more generally followed, and that visits to jails by judicial officers should be more frequent than at present.

As regards the manner in which the enquiry should be made and the objections raised by the prison authorities, the Government considers that though it may be the ordinary custom to give the jail authorities previous notice of intended visits from officers of another department, it is very undesirable to lay this down as a rule, since there is considerable advantage in the suddenness of these visits.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON UNCOVENANTED OFFICIALS.

THE Government of India has laid down the following authoritative instructions for future guidance in the matter of medical attendance on uncovenanted officials. Civil surgeons shall attend personally all uncovenanted officers, living at the head-quarter station of the district, whose appointments are notified in the official "Gazette" by the Government of India, or by any local Government or Administration. In any station where there is an apothecary, subassistant surgeon, or hospital assistant, such officers shall attend at their own residences the upper subordinate grades of Government servants, including clerks, whose appointments are not gazetted. For Government servants of inferior grades, there are dispensaries and general or civil hospitals at most stations. The servants of Government employes shall also be treated at these dispensaris or hospitals. But in all cases of emergency or of great danger or difficulty, the civil surgeon's attendance is to be given when applied for by the subordinate medical attendant.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 9TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very dull.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 8th September, show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£ 11,125,000 Dec. £250,000
Bills Discounted ....£ 14,375,000 Unchanged.
Cash .....£205,000,000 Dec. £500,000

LONDON, 10TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firmer.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Manchester market is dull and heavy.

Prices are quite unchanged.

The ships Rothsay and Evelyn have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 11TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.
Consols 92¾d.
Oriental Bank shares £43 10s.
Chartered ,, ,, £17 10s.
,, Merc. ,, ,, £33.
4 per cent. Government Securities 92½.
5 ,, ,, 105½.
5½ ,, ,, 110⅜.
Exchange on India 1s. 11¼d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France £70,125,000
Total Notes outstanding £77,000,000

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 10TH SEPT., NOON.

Total sales of Cotton..... 50,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats.... 32,000 ,,
,, Imports of Cotton..... 74,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats.... 5,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton .....450,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats ...290,000 ,,
Price of Fair Dhollera 10¼d.
The Cotton Market opens quiet.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 27TH AUGUST.

ANYTHING more lovely than the weather we are now enjoying in this region it would be difficult to imagine. The crops are thriving, and the wheat is, in many localities, already cut. Fruit is rapidly acquiring favour under this splendid sunshine; and the hopes of the vine-growers are running high. The French, notwithstanding the delightful weather which usually sets off their country scenery to so great an advantage, have little genuine love for anything approaching rural life. They only tolerate the country on condition of its being made as much like the city as possible. The few French watering-places that may be called "fashionable," such as Dieppe, Havre, and Biarritz, witness an amount of crowding and of "dressing" that render a stay there rather a fatigue than a recreation. As one of the grandest of the Paris dress-makers remarked to me yesterday, "our fine ladies now make far more preparation for their *villeggiature* than for their residence in Paris. All the costliest dresses I have made for my customers this year have been not for Paris, but for the country!"

The Emperor's attack of rheumatism has so far subsided that he walks every day in the Park of St. Cloud, being frequently accompanied in these promenades by the Ministers and other official personages, who go to the palace to transact business with His Majesty. Whatever the organs of the "Irreconcileables" may say to the contrary, the average feeling of the country, in regard to the pending constitutional changes, is one of great and legitimate satisfaction. It is beginning to be understood that there can be no need of violent overturnings under a Constitution which is susceptible of peaceful modifications; and that the Emperor, who has been courting the Opposition ever since he came to the throne, will gladly loosen the reins, as the country manifests a desire to co-operate with him instead of overthrowing him. The late amnesty has been everywhere welcomed as an act of generosity as well as of policy; and appears to have been eagerly taken advantage of by all but the few who feel that to return to France would be to lose their *prestige*. M. Louis Blanc, petted and dinnered by his London friends, while constantly writing censoriously of England and the English; M. Victor Hugo, with his airs of martyrdom in his pleasant retreat in Guernsey; and *all* the other political refugees who have been for so many years abusing the Emperor, have all been free for a dozen years past to live in France, if it had pleased them to do so. They have remained out of France simply and solely because they found their self-imposed exile a means of keeping themselves and their writings before the public eye, which would have paid but little heed to them had they returned to France. The Count de Rochefort, taking a leaf out of the book of these voluntary exiles, has just written a letter to his little Paris paper *Le Rappel*,—which has succeeded to the extinct *Lanterne*,—saying that "the only condemnation and amnesties which he comprehends are those pronounced by the sovereign people," that he "shall wait, before returning to France, to be called back by the votes which shall give him an electoral mandate," and winds up the effusion by saying "meantime it does not suit me to accept favours from people of whom I have asked nothing, and who have not been introduced to me;" a silly fling at the Supreme Power which would hardly pass for wit in any other country than France.

The Empress and Prince Imperial are now on their way to Corsica, attended by a brilliant suite. The Empress, on making her entry into Lyons, three days ago, wore one of the magnificent thick silks on whose manufacture "the second city of the Empire" legitimately prides herself. She was received by the principal authorities of the department and town, and then proceeded to the Cathedral, where the Archbishop was ready at the head of his clergy to do her honour. After the visit to the Cathedral she held a reception, at which the principal ladies of the town were presented to her. Similar arrangements were made at Marseilles; and hence the imperial party proceeded at once on their way to Corsica. The Empress, after the visit to that island, will, it is said, proceed directly on her Eastern tour; at every available point of which great preparations are being made for her reception. We hear but little of what may be in store for her in Egypt, where the rising of the Nile is now taking place under the most favourable circumstances. But the accounts we receive of the preparations now being made in Constantinople seem to imply an intention, on the part of the Sultan, to throw all past entertainments into the shade. Above 6,000 workmen are hurrying on the completion of the road of Bayukdéré, and the new streets of the city. The entire war fleet of Turkey (30 vessels) will await the "august" travellers at Corfu, and Roouf Pacha, Grand Master of the Palace, and Kiamil Bey, Master of the Ceremonies, are appointed to present the first compliments of the Sultan to the Empress, who will renounce her *incognito* on entering Turkish waters. The finishing touch is being put to the splendid *caique* in which the Commander of the Faithful will meet her Infidel Majesty, and conduct her to the palace of Beyler-Bey. A gala performance will be given at the Opera, hung with velvet and silk for the occasion; the *artistes* who are to appear having been sent for from London and Paris. By the Sultan's order, specimens of all the products of the Empire are being collected in the bazaar. The imperial harem, conducted by the Sultana Valéde, will pay a visit in great state to the Empress. But the crowning feature of the whole affair is to be reserved for the evening preceding Her Majesty's departure, when—after a review in the plain of Beécos, and a luncheon whose bill of fare is a state-business—the illustrious company will descend the Bosphorus to Beyler-Bey, all the vessels the Ottoman Empire can furnish accompanying the imperial yacht, and the flags of the whole fleet being replaced by myriads of coloured lights, the palace and the houses on both shores being illuminated throughout the immense extent of coast, and enormous fires being kindled on the mountains of Europe and of Asia: £600,000 are to be expended in the production of these enchantments.

While the fair grand-daughter (on the maternal side) of the old Madrilene washerwoman is thus going forth on the "White Horse" of imperial splendour, the ex-Sovereign of the singular country beyond the Pyrenees is doing all she can to pull down the popular reverence for Queenship by the plentiful lack of dignity which so peculiarly distinguishes her. She has greatly offended and disgusted the Legitimists, although they regard her as being after all only a usurper, and look upon Don Carlos—whose wife has just been attending a solemn service for the repose of those who have fallen in the late Carlist attempts in Spain—as being the true representative of the right divine on the other side of the Pyrenees. Just before Isabella Segunda left for Sainte Addresse, where she is visiting Queen Christina, she went to the communal fête of Saint Cloud, mingling with the crowd with so little thought of the dignity of her position, as claiming to be still the sovereign of a great nation, that an impudent dancing-woman, lolling out of a first-floor window, shouted down to the ex-queen, as the latter lounged along at the head of her party, calling her by her name, and telling her to "come up and take part of her dinner."

The present return of the month of August has greatly disappointed the astronomic world of this region, the "shower of stars," which has come to be looked for as the distinguishing feature of this portion of the year, having been far less numerous than in preceding years, although many of the meteorites were of unusually large size. M. Leverrier, head of the Paris Observatory, who has so entirely demolished the pretended authenticity of the forged documents attributed to Galileo, finds himself compelled, by the inexplicable obstinacy of M. Chasles, to take up the cudgels at every meeting of the Academy of Sciences. The latter, tired of the absurd persistence of the eccentric Academician, tries to avoid the protracting of a discussion which has long since become a nuisance by passing to the order of the day; but the champion of what, to all other eyes than his own, is evidently a forgery, declines to know that he is beaten, and reiterates the exploded statements to which he has attached his name, with a patience worthy of a better cause.

The exhibition of artistic industry, now being held in the Industrial Palace of the Champs Elysées, contains a great number of articles, showing once more the peculiar cleverness which enables the French artisan to give the most charming forms to the costlier objects of daily life, while still leaving the cheaper things of ordinary existence in a state of roughness that renders them far inferior to corresponding objects of industry produced in England. The taste of the age has so completely adopted the Exhibition idea that the International Archæological Exhibition, which was to open this day at Copenhagen, will no doubt be as successful, on a smaller scale, as its predecessors have been on a larger one.

The hideous accident of last week, which so nearly cost the life of the unfortunate lion-tamer, Lucas, has led the police to forbid any farther exhibitions, and the dangerous brutes, whose roarings have been disturbing the echoes in the neighbourhood of the Hippodrome, are to be sent back at once to the menagerie of Madrid, from which they had been hired. José Mendez, the courageous servant of Lucas, who so coolly entered the cage, and rescued his master at the peril of his life, is of course the hero of the hour. His photograph is in all the windows, and his name in every mouth; the fact that he had previously never entered the lions' den, nor had anything to do with them, rendering his courage and his success all the more remarkable.

The comments of the European press on the horrible affair of the nunnery at Cracow, and the action of the Austrian Government in regard to it, have excited great anger at Rome. The Papal Nuncio at the Austrian Court has forced the Bishop to apologize for having in the first burst of his horror and indignation apostrophised the nuns as "demons;" and the official journal of the Roman Court is loud in its assertions that the whole of the horrible story is an invention of the "enemies of the Church." The convents of the

Mekran Coast and Sub-marine Telegraph, on the 11th inst., during office hours.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—By the confirmation of the High Court the extreme penalty of the law, in the case of Dhondi wullud Hunmantta, and Mullia wullud Hunmantta, is to be carried out on Tuesday the 21st instant, at 6 A.M. These unfortunate men committed murder in the sub-collectorate of Sholapoor, and by the unanimous verdict of the jury were found guilty and sentenced by Mr. White, the Session Judge of Poona, to be hung.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE RECENT BALL AT BARODA.—The *Dandeyo*, in an article headed the "Ball Mania," says the father of His Highness the Gaekowar left at his death in the state treasury the large sum of Rs. 40,00,00,000 (forty crores), all of which has already been squandered by him. Now, adds the *Dandeyo*, when the Gaekwar requires money, he wrings it from the sowcars and merchants at Baroda, and it remains to be seen from whom he will extort the fundsbe has squandered in giving the recent ball.

THE CASE OF ADMINISTERING INTOXICATING DRUG TO COMMIT THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Jamsetjee Merwanjee and Nusserwanjee Rustomjee were again charged with administering to Suttee, woman, a poisonous, stupifying, and intoxicating drug, and thereby facilitating the commission of theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 520, and also committing theft of the said property in a building used as a human dwelling. Mullee, woman, was examined at length, and she corroborated in material points the testimony of the prosecutrix. The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, a case was called on for hearing, in which Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee were the plaintiffs, and Mirza Cazum Mirza Mahomed Hoossein Babaney was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiffs on 26th June 1869, payable to them or their order on demand. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiffs proved their case, and the Court gave a verdict for the amount claimed. Mr. Cleveland, who appeared for the plaintiffs, applied for costs, but the Court did not grant his application. Mr. Cleveland said that it was a matter of regret that the Court could not entertain his application. Had he filed the action in the High Court he would have got his costs from the Court. Mr. O'Leary remarked that the defendant was not before the court, and the verdict was an ex parte one. That was the practice of the Court. Mr. Cleveland stated that he appeared in court fully prepared to meet the arguments of the defendant (if there were any) and he did not understand why his clients should suffer for defendant's absence. Mr. O'Leary on the grounds stated above refused the application.

A SHIP BURNT.

CAPE TOWN July 19:—H.M.S. Orontes, at Simon's Bay, reports that on her passage from Port Elizabeth for East London, at 11 P.M., July 4, a ship on fire was observed in lat. 34 S, long. 27 E.; her masts were lying alongside, and her hull was in flames from stem to stern; she had apparently been burning for a considerable period, probably 24 hours, and she was consumed all round to within about three feet of the water. Her boats were all gone, and as she was in the track o vessels it is supposed that the crew had been picked up or had made the land.—*Lloyds' List.*

CONVICTION OF THE P. & O. Co.'s CLERK.

CLOSE OF THE SESSIONS.

In the Criminal Sessions yesterday Cowasjee Jamsetjee was convicted of cheating the P. and O. Co. of large sums of money which he got under the pretence of paying for stamps. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy on account (to use their words) of the very lax manner in which the business of the P. and O. Co. is conducted in Bombay. His Lordship remarked on the grave character of the offence in a commercial community such as Bombay, but in consideration of the recommendation of the jury and the prisoner's previous good character he limited the sentence to two years' imprisonment.

Kursondass Assaram, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for two years for cheating, was brought up and the sentence was ordered to commence from the end of the first six months of a year's imprisonment which he was undergoing before the Sessions. None of the other nine charges against this prisoner was gone into.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

ARRIVAL OF PART OF THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.

THE ship Tweed, Captain Stuart, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, with about 1,200 tons of the telegraph cable about to be laid down in the Persian Gulf. She has also on board about 150 tons of the 1863 cable, with all necessary stores, including picking up gear, for the Amberwitch. The reputation of the Tweed for making quick passages is well known, and this passage still maintains that reputation; the ship left London on the 1st July, and the Lizards on 3rd July, so that from the latter place she has made the passage in seventy-nine days. The ship Calcutta, with the remainder of the cable, may be expected to arrive in a day or two. The Calcutta left seven days before the Tweed, but was passed by Captain Stuart off the Mauritius. The cable on board the Tweed and the Calcutta will be laid from Cape Jask (near the entrance of the Gulf) to Bushire, a distance of about 500 miles, thus connecting the cables at present laid down, and forming a complete line from Kurrachee to the head of the Persian Gulf. The Tweed and Calcutta will lie in Bombay for some time to allow of the necessary machinery for laying the cable being fitted up, and other arrangements made, and will probably proceed to the Gulf about the middle of next month. The steamers Coromandel, Lord Elphinstone, and Earl Caning will, we believe, assist in laying the cable.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 26th, 6-20 A.M.—English mail steamer from Suez signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th, 12-45 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; steamer service established between Gurnah and Bagdad; Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 13th September, via Russia 16th September.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 20th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·880, rainfall 2 inches 35 cents.

VINGORLA, 20th, 10 A.M.—Weather hazy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 75 cents.

CARWAR, 20th, 9-35 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·89, rainfall 1 inch 42 cents.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following date of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 8th, 10th, and 13th September.

United Kingdom, via Russias, 16th September.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 9th September.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	7 37	0 10
„ Calcutta	5 7	1 27

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office
For Gazra, from Kurrachee.
For Panaram Setaram, from Rangoon.
For K. H. Rothemburg, from Manchester.
For Sub Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Jayasaty Aboodharam, from Gooty.

RAINFALL AT MATHARPACCADY (MAZAGON.)

		Inches Cents.
Sept. 12th	Sunday	0 44
„ 13th	Monday	0 15
„ 14th	Tuesday	0 4
„ 15th	Wednesday	0 10
„ 16th	Thursday	0 0
„ 17th	Friday	0 9
„ 18th	Saturday	1 50
	Total...	2 32
	Previously Registered...	85 35
	Grand Total...	87 67

RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16TH SEPTEMBER.

SINCE last Saturday we have had rain daily to the extent of about seven inches. The total rainfall this season, which is not quite over, has been twenty-seven inches, or two more than the average.

The crops look thriving, and an abundant harvest may be looked for with some confidence.

In a communication I received from Bhooj the other day, it is said that a flight of locusts passed through Cutch, and that they appeared to be going in the direction of Kattyawar. If they really did so, I think the recent heavy rains must have disabled them and thus arrested their further progress.

A serious affray, which resulted in bloodshed, occurred a few days ago, at a place called Anundpore. The cause was disputes in regard to the boundary limits of fields. The offenders are, I believe, in custody, and will be brought to trial before the Agency authorities.

It is said that A. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur contemplates effecting a change in his Ministry, owing to having been disappointed in some of his expectations; but until I am in possession of more authentic and reliable information on the subject, I shall refrain from discussing it.

A Frenchman, who was a member of a Circus Company, has been here for some days, and intended giving gymnastic and acrobatic performances, but was prevented by the late rains. One of his feats, as described in his Guzerati programme, was "flying in the air."

The state of public health has improved.

TANNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS day was a gala day for the regimental officers and their men, and also for the officers of the police and their men. We have had "athletic sports" on our little Esplanade. The men of the detachment and the police entered their names as competitors for various prizes. A tent was pitched for the accommodation of the visitors and subscribers, and the place was thronged by the natives. The games commenced at 4 P.M., and consisted of hurdle races, sack race, flat race, mussuck (bheestie) race, a high jump, a long jump, and various other matches rather too many to enumerate. The most exciting and most amusing was the sack race. The lead was kept by the military; the police fellows, however, were not behind-hand; they, too, won several prizes. The Collector and Magistrate, who headed the list of subscribers, and the Majors of the military and the police, who had encouraged the men under their orders to take part in the contests, deserve the thanks of the Tannaites. Two gentlemen were appointed as umpires, viz., Messrs Nugent and Taylor. I hear that we are shortly to get up some other kind of amusement. I must not omit to say that the ladies of the station were pleased to honour to-day's sport by their presence.

On the night of the 13th two convicts made their escape from the Tanna jail, but they were not long out in the green fields before they were captured in the villages adjacent to the jail.

KUTCH BHOOJ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE special court of requests, which, as I before mentioned, was expected to meet for the purpose of testing the truth of a claim set forth by one Ismael Khan in respect of the property of his late father's concubine, assembled here on the 21st ult., and the will on which the plaintiff based his whole pretensions was invalidated. A singular circumstance insured this result. Just at the last moment, when the investigation seemed about to close, and the prosecutor about to land an easy winner, the signature of one Sucha Koja was shown as that of an attesting witness to the will and sworn to as *bona fide* by the witnesses present, but a reference to the statistical record of mortality kept by the Koja caste community proved that the man died in February 1863, whereas the will bore date January 1864. This at first fairly staggered the plaintiff and Goolalchund, the writer of the will, when notice was given them that the fact was proposed to be brought forward by defendant, and they had forty-eight hours to concoct a rejoinder before the final proof could be produced. They asserted that the will was dated months after it was written: a glorious after-thought certainly, but the president of the court promptly and with unmistakeable decision of manner pitched aside the paper, pronouncing it invalid. Yet it has been decreed that security be furnished, for the preservation intact, of the defendant's jewels till the death of the latter, with a view to the plaintiff then inheriting the property! The Commander-in-Chief, Sir A. Spencer, has been appealed to in the matter, and his opinion has yet to be known. The invalid will has unfortunately been returned to the plaintiff.

The weather still continues favourable for agricultural interests. For the past ten years nothing like it has been experienced in these parts. There have been some cases of cholera lately in the native town. Reports from Nowanuggur, Kattyawar, say that there the epidemic raged severely. These towns are kept so abominably filthy that it seems a wonder they are not perpetually plague-ridden. His Highness the Rao has recently made two valuable additions to his staff of employés, Messrs Bhogilal and Nugindass, both men of English education. They have already earned golden opinions yb introducing some useful administrative reforms. Swarms of locusts visited the place during last month, disappearing after about a week's stay. They were very yellow in colour, and have left no destructive traces behind, such as I have observed ensue from similar visitations in Sind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the unusual manner in which you have framed the heading of the report (published in your paper of the 31st ultimo) of a motion made before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp in my suit against the proprietors of the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms.

The heading and the extract from an affidavit—which has been inserted in the report—do not, as they ought to, show the real nature of the suit. It was a suit for an injunction to restrain the proprietors of the said Exchange Rooms from blocking up and obstructing the passage in the rear of my house in Apollo Street. And the Judge who heard the motion decided in my favour, and the defendants, having by their counsel, undertaken not to block up or use the passage again in the manner complained of, further proceedings were stayed.

Enclosed I send you extracts from affidavits which were used on my behalf on the hearing of the motion, and which I think you will admit prove the real nature of the transaction.

Reports like the one now noticed by me, although no doubt amusing to your readers in general, are calculated to expose to undeserved ridicule persons to whom they directly relate.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

NOWROJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

EXTRACTS from affidavits used on plaintiff's behalf:—

Ruttonjee Pestonjee's affidavit.—"I went to the said premises and found the said passage leading to the said godown occupied by tables, boxes, and other things of the defendants'. When I had opened the door of the said godown the defendant Sorabjee Nowrojee and another Parsee, whom I do not know, came to me and asked me what I did there * * * I said that I had taken the said godown on hire and they told me that the passage belonged to them and that they could not allow me or any other persons to bring goods by that passage."

Plaintiff's affidavit.—"Since the defendants have occupied the said premises I have never with ease passed along the said passage, and recently a few days before the plaint was filed, when my counsel attended to view the premises, the passage was blocked up and we had to go over some boxes placed in the middle, and very nearly escaped falling owing to the said boxes being slippery with mud."

F. H. Green, solicitor's, affidavit.—"On the 3rd of July 1869 I attended on the premises mentioned in the plaint in this suit to view the condition of the passage at the back thereof, and I found the said passage completely blocked up with kitchen furniture and utensils and saw two or three cooks and servants using the passage as a kitchen, and no one made any attempt to remove any of the said obstructions."

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Ramjan Lalkhan and Alarukia, woman, were charged with committing an assault against the person of Goolam Hoossein Hymatkhan on the 18th instant. The evidence against the female prisoner was not sufficient, and she was discharged. The first prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 15. If the fine was recovered, five rupees were to go to the complainant.

REFUSING FARE.—Shaik Ally Cassim, a boatman, was charged with refusing to let his public conveyance boat for hire on the 17th instant and was fined five rupees.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Essub Meetha, a buggy driver, was charged with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and was fined five rupeees.

THEFTS.—Cumroodeen Cassum and Hakim Ismael were charged with stealing an anklet and a ring from the person of a Marwaree lad named Mugga Gunna. The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes. The second man was discharged.—Beema Buss, a Madrasee, was charged with stealing articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 27-5-7, belonging to Louis Ittore, and was on conviction sentenced to three months' hard labour.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—20TH SEPT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

IN RE PRAGJEE PURMANUND.

Mr. Ferguson, who appeared for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, his first petition having been dismissed by Mr. Justice Tucker, then Commissioner, on the 18th January 1869, on certain grounds which did not now exist. The effect of refusing the application would be, he said, to keep the man from business for many years to come, and as the application was not opposed he thought it might be granted. The liabilities on the former shedule amounted to Rs. 59,000, and the bad assets to Rs. 534. The Commissioner granted the application, as more than eight month's had elapsed since the first application was refused.

IN RE TRICUMJEE VELJEE.

In this case, Mr. Scoble applied for three months' further time in order to obtain the signatures of the creditors to a trust deed, for which Mr. Justice Tucker had granted three months. Nearly all the creditors had signed the deed, and only a few remained who were not within reach just now, and the insolvent believed that three months more were necessary to complete the trust deed. There being no opposition to the application, the Commissioner directed that the order made by Mr. Justice Tucker be extended for three months.

IN RE D. T. STEWART.

This insolvent, who has been in jail for some months, to-day applied for his discharge.

Mr. Scoble opposed the application on the ground that the circumstances under which Mr. Justice Westropp made his order dismissing the petition still existed precisely as before; and the insolvent had shown no grounds why he should receive his discharge. On the contrary, Mr. Justice Westropp had found that the insolvent had misconducted himself in the grossest manner, had made over a large sum of money to his wife, and had made large remittances home. The dismissal of the petition by Mr. Justice Westropp rested on the grounds that the insolvent ran away from Bombay with a sum of money, made over a sum of money to his wife, and made a large remittance home; and the learned Commissioner expressed his opinion that it would be quite absurd to give such a man the benefit of the Act. On the schedule originally filed, it appeared that insolvent had been paid a large sum of money by Government, out of which he spent thousands of rupees in redeeming jewellery, paid the passage money home of his wife and other relatives, and sent remittances home; and then went down with Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 to Galle, where by accident or good fortune, he was arrested and brought to Bombay. He had utterly neglected the interests of his creditors, and at their cost had provided for his family. Besides, there was not a single alteration in the schedule since the petition was dismissed. The insolvent said in his application he had been in jail six months with only four annas a day for sustenance, but he had himself to thank for the consequences of his dishonesty. He was a man who had friends with means to assist him, and there was no reason why he should get the benefit of the Act without paying something to his creditors. The opposing creditors, therefore, thought it necessary to adopt some measures to put the screw upon him, as they had no guarantee that he would, if he came out of jail, try to pay a fair sum for the satisfaction of his debts,—no guarantee that he would not run off to America, Australia, or some other place, where the Court would not be able to reach him.

The insolvent said he had been fifteen years in Bombay, that he never, before this time, owed a penny to any man and that he had hitherto conducted himself most respectably. He had a great enemy in Mr. Malius, the Deputy Sheriff, who had been hunting up these people, the opposing creditors, and trying to induce the Court to believe that he had funds, which was without foundation. The Deputy Sheriff had the greatest spite against him, and he was putting up these persons to oppose him.

The Commissioner remarked that the insolvent himself had by his conduct brought all this upon himself.

The insolvent said that was true, and that he had done that one act of indiscretion. But he was willing to work and pay something for his creditors if he was released. The Governor had promised him the office of Boiler Inspector in Bombay, and was holding it over for him.

Mr. Scoble enquired if the insolvent was sure he would get it.

Insolvent—His Excellency told me half a dozen times with his own lips that he would give me the appointment.

Mr. Scoble expressed a hope that, on the grounds he had mentioned, the Court would refuse the application.

The Commissioner said he would consult Mr. Justice Westropp, who had enquired into the case and knew more of it than His Lordship did. On the Court sitting again, the Commissioner said Mr. Justice Westropp was unfortunately sick, and that the Court's order would, therefore, be communicated to the insolvent, after His Lordship had seen Mr. Justice Westropp, through the Clerk of the Court.

IN RE CHUSHNARAO RAGHOONATH.

In this, case Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Starling for the opposition. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 9,535, the assets being nil. The grounds of opposition were concealment of property and reckless expediture before insolvency. A number of witnesses were examined, the result being that the Commissioner was of opinion that the opposition failed; and the insolvent was therefore granted his discharge. The opposing creditor to pay insolvent's advocate's costs.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents, who were not opposed, were granted their discharges in the course of the day:—Bappoo Chimajee, liabilities Rs. 5,431; no assets. Limboo and Chotoo Cadur, liabilities Rs. 1,102. Koseowjee Calidass and another, liabilities Rs. 1,881. Nagoo Ramjee and another, liabilities Rs. 22,708. Tookoram Wittoba and another, liabilities Rs. 1,486. Manockjee Shapoorjee, liabilities Rs. 864. Kooshaba Bapoojee and another, liabilities Rs. 506. Ootamchund Vukhutchund, liabilities Rs. 36,034. Goculdass Ramdass and another, liabilities Rs. 4,955. Khundoo Bapoojee and another, liabilities Rs. 755. Oosman Abdool Rahmon, liabilities Rs. 755. Oomer Hajee Abba, liabilities Rs. 12,213, bad assets Rs. 6,100. Gumnoo Bapoojee, liabilities Rs. 13,407. Abboo Ally, liabilities Rs. 50,664, good assets Rs.2,394. Crustnarao Gopinath, liabilities Rs. 2,743. Javer Petamber, liabilities Rs. 1,052; and others.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

WE believe that the Quartermastership of the Garrison, Fort William, has been offered to Major C. J Hughes.—*Englishman*, Sept. 17.

THE traffic receipts on the Ceylon Railway for the first quarter of 1869 averaged fifty-three pounds per mile. Those of the East Indian Railway, the highest of the Indian lines, averaged for the same period forty-eight pounds two shillings. It should, however, be born in mind that the length of one railway is 1,131 miles and of the other only 74½ miles.—*Ibid.*

NORTHERN INDIA.

A SERGEANT of the 106th Foot at this station (Umballa) is actually a prisoner charged with having attempted to cut the throat of a corporal of the same regiment, while the latter lay fast asleep at night in the berth in the barracks in which he and wife lived. Both are young men. The corporal is in hospital but is doing well. The sergeant denies the charge, and there does not appear to be very full evidence against him.—*Mofussilite.*

A CORRESPONDENT at Gazeeabad brings to our notice a very striking, but slightly illegal, out-break of popular indignation in that quarter. Some five or six of that numerous and well-known class of the population of Upper India, the dacoits, lately attacked a *bunniah's* shop near Gazeeabad, in the dead of the night, and after helping themselves to what it contained in the shape of edibles, actually tore the enterprising trader's account books into small pieces, which the night breeze scattered beyond hope of reunion!—*Ibid.*

SIND.

As previously announced, a cricket match came off on the old Post Office square, on Saturday last, between the Zorosastrian Club and the eleven of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers. The latter came off victorious. The playing on both sides was excellent.—*Our Paper*, Sept. 14.

MR. J. BEATTY, C. E. M. Inst., has been nominated to act for Captain Merriman, Superintending Engineer in Sind. Mr. Beatty has applied for 15 months' furlough to Europe; but unfortunately he cannot avail himself of it till Captain Merriman's return from tour in the North-Western Provinces.—*Ibid.*

CENTRAL INDIA.

CAPTAIN WAKEFIELD, Judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, has applied for two years' furlough to Europe.—*Central India Times*, (Nagpore) Sept. 18.

CHOLERA has now quite disappeared from Nagpore and Kamptee, nor is there much sickness of any other type to speak of.—*Ibid.*

IT has been arranged to post Captain Mathias, District Superintendent of Police, to the Chindwara district on his return from leave.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL HAIG, whose appointment as successor to Major Pollard, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, we announced in our last issue, has, we since learn, declined the proffered promotion.—*Ibid.*

WE have been requested by Mr. Horace Bell, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, to contradict the statement made in our last issue with reference to his intention of resigning Government service for that of a railway company.—*Ibid.*

OUR Volunteer Corps is showing signs of life at last. Drill parades are held three times a week, the attendance at which is pretty fair. We have now every hopes that the corps will put in a creditable appearance at the approaching Brigadier General's inspection.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA has not yet quite disappeared in Jubbulpore, as we learn that two Europeans fell victims to this dire disease on the 17th instant—one the wife of Captain Plowden, Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh, who had been sent in from that station for change of air, and the other a Mr. Grahame, overseer in the Forest Department.—*Ibid.*

IRON VERSUS WOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SHIPPING AND MERCANTILE GAZETTE.

SIR,—This is truly the age of iron, and it is impossible to ignore the fact that iron is fast replacing wood in the construction of steam and sailing vessels. I cannot suppose that scientific men and cautious shipowners and builders have no knowledge of the possibility of what I am about to describe. About 12 months ago a wooden ship belonging to a neighbouring shipowner, and employed in the West Indian and Rio Grande trades, was hauled up for repairs, the ship being then about six or seven years old. New pumps were found necessary, and, on the old ones being taken up, it was found that the lower part of each pump was, to use the expression of a shipwright, "rotten," and could be easily broken to pieces by a slight blow with a small hammer. A portion of the iron was placed in my hands, and appeared to me to be about as light as a piece of fir of the same size. On applying a penknife, I found that I could cut and scrape it away into dust just as easily as I could cut a moderately hard lead-pencil, and, in fact, the iron had all the appearance of a lump of blacklead. It must be remembered that the pump in question was of cast iron, and the part most affected was, say two feet, or perhaps a little more, of the lower end, and, consequently most exposed to sugar drainage, molasses, &c., and any other liquid. I came to the conclusion that the mischief had been done by the sugar which the ship had carried, because the iron had no appearance of having been destroyed by rust; and, supposing this, the specific gravity would be preserved in that part of the iron untouched by the action of water. In this case, however, the action has gone quite through the iron, and had I not known that what I held in my hand was a piece of an iron pump, I would certainly have pronounced it to be coarse blacklead. It is, perhaps, a question whether the effects would be similar with wrought iron; still, I consider this to be a very important matter for iron shipowners to be satisfied upon. I have no doubt that if iron ships are acted upon in this way by sugar, it would be easy for a boy, with a hammer weighing two pounds to knock a hole through the bottom of the stoutest iron ship after being engaged in the sugar trade two or three years.—Your &c.,

Guernsey, Aug. 16, 1869. INQUIRER.

MR. SETON-KARR.

(*Pioneer.*)

A PUBLIC man is leaving India, who, if he has not altogether fulfilled the expectations which were once formed of him, has nevertheless done good work, and whose character and attainments alike forbid that he should pass unnoticed from amongst us. We allude to Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr. Those amongst oriental Rugbeans, who can look back to a school career thirty years ago, will recollect a long-limbed boy, then called Seton, who was precocious and learned, and had reached the sixth form almost before he was big enough for a tail-coat. They will recollect him as an enthusiastic sort of fellow—great in cricket matches, and full of the traditions, as well as proud of the rising fame of Lawrence Sheriff's fairfounded establishment. The days referred to were the days when William Hodson distinguished himself in feats of running, when Tom Hughes kicked the school-house goal at foot-ball, and Sir Richard Temple was known amongst mortals as "Bumble."

Passing early from Rugby to Haileybury, Seton, who began also to be called Seton-Karr, kept up a correspondence with Dr. Arnold, traces of which are visible in *Stanley's Life*, and which was creditable alike to master and pupil. To say Seton-Karr was successful at Haileybury is not to say much; for the course of study at that institution was irregular and desultory, and so many medals and prizes were bestowed, that a man of moderate capacity was often found like Katerfelto "with his hair on end at his own wonders." But he was always a man of reading, a facile linguist, and possessing an excellent memory, could make good use of the stores of information he had acquired.

The curtain dropt on him on his landing in India, as it has done on so many. Jessore and the parts adjacent knew of him; he took kindly to the country and the people, and became a great adept in the Bengalee language, making it a boast that he could converse with any one, except some of the more elderly females who had lost their teeth. He went through a sound, provincial training. But the public knew nothing of Seton-Karr, except as a man of letters and able writer, till he emerged, some years later, into the Bengal Secretariat, and became one of the Bengal *coterie* which, at any rate, was possessed of considerable administrative capacity, and whose glories used to be sung by Father John in the *Friend of India* when that newspaper was respectable, and the worthy old non-conformist possessed the key of the back-door of Alipore House.

Those who dislike the Bengal *coterie* can read some very pungent abuse of it, written in a frame of mind from which self-complacency and chagrin are not altogether absent, in the works of Colonel Malleson *passim*.

So Seton-Karr was Bengal Secretary, and in course of time doubtless would have become Bengal Governor, if the *Neel Durpan* outbreak had not taken place, and for a time concealed his sun behind a black cloud. Government officials were then quarrelling with indigo planters, and when people are quarrelling, little matters are often magnified into undue importance by heated imaginations.

A very stupid satirical drama, called the *Mirror of Indigo*, was published in Bengalee. It possessed no literary merit whatever, nor was it in any way a genuine expression even of popular prejudice. In form a dramatic daub, it contained in substance coarse abuse of English planters and English editors,—a mere Baboo's performance, devoid of truth, verisimilitude, or interest. But as it abused planters, it was considered a convenient instrument in the hands of their opponents. Missionaries, without probably any very clear perception of the quarrel, espoused the cause of the ryots, and were eager in consequence to attack the planters; therefore Mr. Seton-Karr and the Rev. Mr. Long coalesced, and whilst the latter translated this foolish *Mirror* into English, the former used all the influence of his official position to give it a wide circulation. Misfortunes, as will be well remembered, ensued: there was a general outcry which could only be appeased by the removal of Mr. Seton-Karr and the prosecution of the translator. Mr. Long was fined a thousand rupees and imprisoned for a month. The punishment of the latter gentleman was highly disgraceful—disgraceful to the truculent prosecutors—disgraceful to the partisan Judge—disgraceful to the silent and unheeding Government, who could have granted a pardon. Mr. Seton-Karr's conduct involved certainly an indiscretion, but it was part of his character to take a side, and to feel warmly. The punishment was severe, inasmuch as it shut out all chance of succeeding to the Bengal *musnud*. However, the Government consoled him, in due course, by a seat on the Bench of the High Court, Calcutta. In this position he did well; his industry and capability of acquiring stood him in good stead, and though not perhaps possessing a judicial cast of intellect, his talents preserved him from failure.

Some of our readers may remember that the *Pioneer* spoke rather strongly on the translation of Mr. Seton-Karr from the Bench to the Foreign Office. We still think that under the then circumstances the appointment was a strange and rash one, but we will not deny that the event has in a great measure refuted us. Mr. Seton-Karr has discharged such of the duties of a Foreign Secretary as a not very critical time threw upon him with tact and judgment, and without noise or ostentation. Mr. Seton-Karr may be called a typical man; he represents a class upon whom devolves a great deal of the administrative work which is carried on throughout the world—work, in the execution of which delicate perceptions would be a torment, and originality a hindrance. Without necessarily possessing any large grasp of mind, perhaps without extended views, or even lofty aspirations, such men possess readiness, ability, completeness. What they do is done at once, equally well throughout, and with a roundness and finish which leave nothing to be desired. But besides peculiar qualifications for the labours of the Bureau, Mr. Seton-Karr also possessed literary tastes; these he exhibited both in his writings and in his public speaking. Rhetoric had great charms for him, and whether it was in the pages of the *Calcutta Review* or from the chair of the Scotch Dinner, the balanced periods, the alliterations, the sonorous closes—all betrayed both a knowledge and a love of the art of sentence-making. His speeches were excessively fluent, and delivered with great point and self-possession, but florid as a Presbyterian sermon—euphuistic as a Colonial despatch in the days of Bulwer Lytton. Anywhere, in any country, and in any assembly, he would have been accounted eloquent. His was not indeed the eloquence of Sumner Maine,—"the best conversation in faultless phraseology,"—but that is a crystal of speech which is formed by pressure of thought. Still he possessed real gifts of extempore expression. We sincerely wish Mr. Seton-Karr every happiness in his retirement. We have spoken of him, since his Indian career is over, in the past tense, and have criticised him as dispassionately as if he were beyond the possibility of reading what is here recorded, but it is pleasant to recollect there is much still before him,—England and the later afternoon of life,—the sun still high, the reapers yet a-field, the cries of joy and labour in the air!

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

EMBEZZLEMENT.—James Dole, a seaman of the ship Balkamah, was charged with embezzling ship's stores, of the value of two rupees and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

ASSAULT.—Poonja Rajpall was charged with assaulting Achin Abboo, a Chinaman, and was fined Rs. 15, three out of which were to go to the complainant.

THEFT.—Summa Balloo was charged with stealing a waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 17, the property of Crustna Rama, and was sentenced on conviction to be imprisoned for five months.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR CATTLE DISEASE.

MAJOR H. A. TAYLOR, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Dinapore, having reported that he had successfully treated and vanquished the prevalent cattle disease by means of carbolic acid, the Commissioners of Assam and the Presidency Division have been requested to take measures for giving the acid a fair trial in their respective divisions. Major Taylor's recipe is one table spoonful of solution of carbolic acid (Culverts No. 5) to a pint bottle of water. About a desert spoonful to be given internally and a little of the solution to be applied to the nostrils with a piece of cotton.—*Mofussilite.*

A SWINDLING "RAJAH."

THE so-styled Rajah Meigh Raja Doonechund, a reputed relative of the Puttiala Maharajah, whose doings in Singapore formed the topic of gossip some time since, and who suddenly left the Settlement on judgment being obtained against him in the Supreme Court for some $4,500, money lent by one Hadjee Jaffer, has returned to Singapore. On arrival he went at once to his creditor, whom he endeavoured to conciliate by promises of payment within a year, if allowed to remain at large; but Hadjee Jaffer refused to be cozened, and sent word to the sheriff, the result being that the "Rajah" is now in Her Majesty's jail at Singapore.—*Indian Daily News.*

A STORY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE P. W. D.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THERE have been many good stories—as true as piquant—told of the Department of Public Works, but few of them come up to one lately related on excellent authority. About three years ago, in consequence of scarcity in a certain district, the superintending engineer was called upon to plan works for the employment of the poor. It was a large district, sparsely populated; and desolate in appearance. One of the roads needed a small bridge, and a native contractor, who for yeras had fattened on the D. P. W., was entrusted with the work. The engineer, a splendid shikaree, and caring more about bringing down a bison than putting up a bridge, rode down to the spot, gave general instructions to the contractor, and with an utter disregard of plans and other engineering forms of precision, instructed the native that the bridge was to be "about as high as that bush," pointing to a bush ornamenting a mound close by. The contractor, however, after having made his preliminary arrangements, received an order to stop work. About a year subsequently he was desired to proceed with the work: and he did, but the bush had grown. But that fact did not concern the contractor: he had been associated with the department for many years, and he adhered to "original instructions." The engineer never came near the spot while the work was being carried on; but when he did, he found a bridge so lofty that it would have been almost impossible to have carried a road over it without a sharp gradient like an Alpine incline. In fact, it looked like a lofty arch intended to obstruct the road. He swore, but the contractor pointed to the bush. "It's on level with that," he said. "But the bush has grown ten or twenty feet," was the anathemizing reply. "How can I know that?" ejaculated the frightened native. "Knock it down! knock the confounded thing down!" was the condemnation. "But who will pay me?" interrogated the anxious contractor. The Department did.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

ALLUDING to the *Friend of India's* statements in regard to an anticipated total deficit of 4½ millions that Sir Richard Temple will probably have to provide for in his next budget, the *Englishman* says:—

"These things are not encouraging. The Home expenditure ought to be closely scrutinised; the Committee to examine the accounts have shown that they are not kept in a way to do the India Office credit; but a surely, some Anglo-Indian with a seat in Parliament might bring to the notice of the country the unhappy and disturbing influence on the Indian accounts exercised by the department presided over by the Secretary of State. The Public Works Department can be dealt with by the Viceroy, but not so the accounts of the Secretary of State. The enormous balance held at home, and the way in which the accounts are rendered, form a very serious grievance to the Indian tax-payers, as well as a very serious source of embarrassment to the Government of India. The *Friend* says '*further taxation is imminent*,' and remarks that if it be imposed 'there will be the same submission as in 1860.' We cannot think so. The memorial of the British Indian Association against the Income Tax is in itself a proof of no mean weight of the excessive unpopularity which further taxation would be sure to evoke. The Government to a certain extent sees this. It has resolutely set itself to reduce expenditure, and has, as usual, directed its attention to matters so trumpery as to excite both astonishment and, if we must say so, disgust. The saving of Rs. 40,000 in the educational grant of the Central Provinces, and the retrenchment in the establishment of duftris, may perhaps show the urgent need of economy, but can scarcely be of effect in reducing a deficit of four and a quarter millions sterling. The army can scarcely be meddled with, with safety, at a time when an expedition seems called for on the Huzara frontier, to say nothing of the advisability of making such a show of strength as shall finally put an end to what threatens to become the Lushai difficulty. But there is the Public Works Department, and here the Viceroy has free scope for his efforts. If His Excellency's letters and orders are but carried out by the subordinate Governments in the spirit in which they were conceived, the large deficit we have named need not greatly disturb the equanimity of either the Government, or the tax-payer. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that just as these discoveries have been made the Government should be relieved of its anxiety for the crops over a vast area in Upper India. Before further taxation is imposed we trust the Government will give the fullest publicity to the reasons which may lead it to adopt so unusual, and so impolitic a course—a course, too, fraught with the gravest consequences to the newly established credit of India in the London market."

THE INDIAN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A WRITER in one of the last English quarterlies treat more exhaustively than ever we have yet seen it handled, the subject suggested by "Act XIV. of 1868. He has gone only half-way, however, limiting the present paper to the frightful character of the infection to which we allude. The virus, subtle in its action, its germs often unsuspected, and yet transmitted from generation to generation, and the disease in its more palpable existence often revolting, also brings within its catalogue of ills' diseases which have no such suspicion attached to them, and are regarded as ordinary ailings. Although he speaks thus strongly, however, the writer adds, that the extension of the law of registration to the civil population will bring about no good. This opinion is reserved as a subject for a second paper, which will be looked for with interest. Hitherto the provisions of the

but by, habitually outraging society and its morals—or a corrupter of childish innocence like the man of Leicester Square—ought to be liable to suitable and condign punishment. Infamous and degrading it should be, to meet the offence. There are manifest objections to Lynch law; mob tribunals are far from infallible, and maladministration of justice might arise. Moreover, we have our fears that, in the present state of feeling in some quarters of London, it would be hard to excite popular indignation on such subjects. No champion of innocence was found in Leicester Square to inflict on the fellow even the modified punishment of knocking down. But fortunately the very circumstances which in cases like his aggravate the crime give an additional hold on the criminal. There are few men whose happiness does not in some measure depend on the feelings with which they are regarded in some circle of their own. We can conceive the friends of the men in question extending an inconceivable latitude of tolerance to acts that would shock ordinary *roués*. But Infamy brazen, smiling, and prosperous is one thing, and Infamy branded to the contempt of the meanest of the mean is quite another. If the laws is insufficient as it stands, nothing can be easier than to adapt it to deal with such gross violations of morality. We believe that a remedy might be found alike simple and efficacious. Let attempts to incite to vice children of tender years be, at all events, made punishable summarily with whipping. This is the very class of offenders that the birch and cat would most effectually sting; and the publicity given by the police reports would be the pickling following on the flogging. Appeals taking a shape like that would speak eloquently to those who are callous to all other considerations, and, in the absence of a conscience, a tender cuticle would go far to supply its place.

THE FAILURE OF THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Economist, August 28.)

Some months since there was a good deal of discussion as to Insurance Companies, of which the real cause was not told to those who read it. It could not be written, though it was well known that at least one large Insurance Office, the "Albert," was insolvent; that it could not long continue to pay claims; that unless it was belied it already paid claims with difficulty. This was the real reason why those conversant with the subject selected it, though it would have been a libel to say why they did so. But now the calamity has come. The real state of the "Albert" office is known, if not accurately, at least sufficiently and approximately. Two actuaries of eminence have made a rough estimate, pending a more elaborate investigation, the result of which is this:—

Liabilities.	£	
Present value of liabilities on policies (after giving credit for the value of premiums)	£1,147,487	
Present value of liabilities on annuities	140,445	
Claims admitted and general debts	110,000	
		1,407,932
Assets.		
Funds in hand	271,500	
Uncalled capital estimated to yield	150,000	
		421,500
Deficiency		986,432

The deficiency is nearly a million, and it might be made easily worse, for what we have called "funds in hand" are not all really so; they include loans on policies, reassurances, and such things. Still nothing need be added to the bare statement that a deficit of more than a million exists in this office; and that even if it went on, got in all its premiums, and paid everybody, the policy-holders, those who had paid money to it for years and invested their savings in it for years, would lose this great sum.

But something *must* be added. The real truth is worse than this. If the office stop now, that it is not left to wind itself up gradually, those who have claims will want to be paid all there is, and those who have premiums to pay will not be ready in paying them—and this will happen if a complicated arrangement is not agreed to—the result will be far worse. It is conjectured to be more like this:—

The claims of the policy-holders, assuming that they could prove for the full amount of premiums paid	£	
	£3,000,000	
Annuities	150,000	
Claims admitted, &c.	110,000	
		3,260,000
Less assets as before		421,000
Deficiency		2,839,000

In some cases probably the office would be liable for more than the premiums received; because the insured—say an old man of 60—may not be able to insure his life anywhere else. The office are bound to make good the loss incurred by the non-fulfilment of their contract, and this is not measured only by the amount paid to it to secure a future benefit. It is measured by the *disappointment* of that benefit. It is of no use to tell a man whose life is uninsurable to go and insure somewhere else. The office who took his premiums is bound *itself* to insure, to pay him his stipulated sum at death, or to compensate him now for not paying it. But omitting this, and looking only to the premiums paid on the policies, the deficit in this office comes near to three millions sterling.

Some discussion is raised as usual as to the personal liability of the directors for these losses, and if absolute fraud can be proved in the management no doubt they would be liable. But though this is a vital matter to the directors, it is of very little importance to the policy-holders. The directors' property may not amount to 6d in the £ on their great debt. Persons who manage other people's money like this have not often much of their own to lose, and a very tolerable property to live on is lost and comes to nothing in a moment when set against business liabilities of great magnitude.

How this great loss has happened we do not yet know, but one item of it explains itself. The Albert, according to a list published in a contemporary, "took off" the following offices:—

	No. of Years Duration.
Bank of London	1
Anchor	15
Falcon	2
Merchant and Tradesmen	14
Beacon	3
Family Endowment	26
Kent Mutual	10
English Provident (previously United Homœopathic)	2
Manchester and London	9
London and County	6
Oak Mutual	3
Medical Invalid, and General	19
National Guardian	6
Official and General	2
Preceptors and General	1
Times Life and Guarantee	8
Independent	2
Western	23
Metropolitan Counties	14
St. George	7
London and Continental	5
Total	21 offices.

Thus many, if not most, of these offices were just out of their first youth. Almost any insurance office does well for a little while. Any one can insure premiums are, how much soever is spent in advertising, however large a commission be given to "agents," however improvident the business may be, and however sure ultimate insolvency, still that insolvency is not immediate. Most persons who insure their lives live for a considerable period after insuring them, and so for some years almost all offices have funds in hand. But as soon as this happy early period is past claims come in thick; and this is the period of "amalgamation," when offices try to sell their business, and get out of the liabilities they have incurred as best they may. But it is evident that buying up such concerns is in the last degree dangerous; you are buying what *is* insolvent, and what is sold because it is insolvent, and in all likelihood you will lose. Very often it appears that the officers of these amalgamated offices were pensioned off too, so that the Albert lost not only the inherent deficit caused by the badness of the office, but an added deficit beside caused by their rewarding and paying the persons who had made it bad.

But what is to be done to prevent such calamities, or can anything be done? To this subject we gave our opinion some months since, and we may now shortly restate it. There are two suggestions that are commonly made. *First*, it is said, and this was the principle of Mr. Cave's Bill, that insurance offices should be compelled to publish certain items of their balance sheets, each of them in the same form, so that in this there are fatal objections. Why should the State interfere to help policy-holders who will not help themselves? Insurers have the power of enforcing on companies the publication of any accounts they choose. They have money to give away: they have the patronage. Let them say such and such accounts shall be given us or we will not insure, all would be remedied. The only successful offices would be those who gave the returns; all others would fail. But insurers do not say this, for the plain reason that they do not understand the accounts when they get them. To form any idea as to the goodness or badness of an insurance office is beyond the powers of almost every one. Each policy must be valued separately. A future liability (to be discharged when death happens) is to be set against an annuity paid by way of premium: few are equal to this process, and not everyone can understand its result. Items out of a balance sheet are of no use except to those who would understand the whole balance sheet. Common insurers do not require the suggested items, and could not use them if the law said they should be published. The remedy of Mr. Cave's Bill errs both by excess and by defect: it only gives people what they could have now if they chose to ask, and so does too much; and it does not give them enough to be of any use to them, and in that does too little.

The *second* remedy commonly suggested is that the State should, as in America, investigate the solvency of all insurance companies and publish the accounts of them when investigated. But to this there is the common objection to all State interference. If the insurer chooses to go to an uninvestigated company, why should he not go? If he likes to pay a less premium and take his risk, why should he not be allowed to take his risk? He is a fool, it will be replied, for so doing, but is that really so? *Is* he a fool? at least, is he so necessarily and always? Many of the most considerable improvements in all trades would have been pooh-poohed and forbidden by Government if their leave had been wanted. Life insurance is, indeed, in the main well understood, as regards common middle-class lives in England; but perhaps not well, not *equally* well certainly, as to inferior lives here or as to all lives in unhealthy countries. Perhaps, too, the price at which "policies" might be purchased by the office could be raised; at any rate it is a question worthy of discussion, whether it could or could not be raised. On all these points improvement is possible, and if so it would be dangerous to give a Government officer the power of saying whether it should be done or no. We must not stop the improvement of all companies because of the possible badness of certain companies.

But what remains? Is nothing to be suggested? Is there no remedy? Are such frauds as that of the Albert necessary and inevitable evils? We think not. Though Government should not interfere with *all* insurance offices, there is no reason why we should let alone all insurance offices. It might be possible to have a voluntary audit of suspected companies without having a compulsory audit of all companies. If some large number of policy-holders chose to petition the Board of Trade to examine a company as to which they have doubts, and give security for costs, why should not the Board of Trade examine it? This would certainly have stopped the Albert years ago; policy-holders have been doubting it for years, only they have had no resource,—they have not known what to do. Such an audit, suggested by suspicion, and to be paid for by those who want it, is very unlikely to stop improvement. Only a long course of bad business engenders discredit,—such an amount, at least, of diffused discredit as will reach many scattered policy-holders and make them agree to bear the cost of a long and dear inquiry. Policy-holders are too likely to be over fond of new advantages which *their* office gives though other offices refuse: they are not likely to spend money in mistaken inquiries for that reason. And there can be no doubt that the condition of an insurance office ought to be intelligible and ascertainable. It is not like a bank dealing in bills of exchange and other securities, the goodness or badness of which is a matter of opinion after all. An insurance office deals with securities on properties of known value, and when wanted a good auditor would be sure not to err much in the value of these.

COMMISSION OF ENGLISH OFFICERS TO PRUSSIA.

A German paper gives the following as the complete list of English officers who intend to be present at the autumn evolutions of the Prussian army:—General Codrington, Major-General Carey, Colonel Lennox, Colonel Newdegate, Colonel Shute, Colonel Coke, Colonel Walker, Captain Hall, Captain Bridges, and Captain Milligan.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

The delicate question of precedence which has for some time agitated the Life Guards and Horse Artillery has been settled—as questions often are settled now-a-days—by a compromise. It has been decided that the Life Guards, and Horse Guards, as part of the body guard of the Sovereign, have precedence of all other corps whatever—thus reversing the positions of the two corps as laid down by the Queen's Regulations. But the rights of armed science could not be ignored, and a second clause therefore provides that the Royal Horse Artillery, when on parade with their guns, shall take the right, and march past at the head of the Household Cavalry. We trust that both the Household Cavalry and Horse Artillery are satisfied, but on this point we should be sorry to express a confident opinion. This decision seems to suggest another difficulty. The Foot Guards are part of the bodyguard of the Sovereign. Do they, therefore, take precedence of all other corps whatever—precedence of the regiments of cavalry, artillery, engineers, and military train, which at present stand before them in the table of precedence in the Queen's Regulations? Here is a nice question to exercise the ingenuity of our military lawgivers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WAIST OF THE PERIOD.

Our old friend tight-lacing has again made his appearance. Beaten back for a time, probably more by fashion than by the spread of knowledge, he has not been killed, but has only recoiled apparently for a better spring, for his victims are as numerous and pitiable as ever. The folly is one which was formerly to be found mainly in the drawing-room, but now it also fills our streets. It is lamentable to observe at every turn a woman, young or old, who moves forward in a stooping position, unable even to hold herself upright in consequence of the constraint upon the muscles of the back. If the evils of tight-lacing were confined to the distorted appearance which it never fails to produce, we might regret, indeed to see the female form divine so defaced, but it would scarcely be in our province to comment upon it. But as medical practitioners we see its effects every day in the train of nervous and dyspeptic symptoms by which it is constantly indicated, and in the still more grave and internal mischief of permanent character which is often caused by it. Until some little physiological knowledge is made a part of female education, and is considered as an "accomplishment," we suppose it is of little use to protest against the cruel injury to health which women thus inflict upon themselves. The matter is one that is "worse than crime—it is folly," for beauty is destroyed by the process which is intended to increase it. —*Lancet.*

ANTIQUE BUSTS FROM POMPEII.

A correspondent at Naples has sent to the *London Illustrated News* photographs of two busts—one of Pompey the Great, the other of Brutus, which were found at Pompeii, in the east chamber of the house of Lucius Pompidius, at a depth of several feet under the soil. Their artistic merit, according to the best judges, says that journal, is considerable; and the general opinion ascribes them to a Greek sculptor. If we did not know the character of Pompey as he appeared to his contemporaries, we might say that the expression of this bust of him shows too great a consciousness of his dignity. He is too voluptuous of his distinguished and comparatively easy successes; but he has that expression of nobility which is natural rather than acquired. Both as regards the sentiment and execution, this bust is far superior to the head of the statue of Pompey in the Palazzo Spada at Rome, which is said to be the identical statue at whose base Julius Cæsar was murdered by Brutus. The bust of Brutus himself is not inferior to it in artistic merit, but is, of course, very unlike that of Pompey in expression. Its character is precisely that ascribed to Brutus by Cicero and other authors. Between the remarkable bust recently found in Pompeii and that preserved in the Museum of the Capitol in Rome there is little difference. They are much alike in their expression of self-contained, profound resolution. The bust which now adorns the Museum of Naples is, perhaps, superior to the other, and merits the highest consideration. It is important to observe that traces of colour may be found on the heads of these fine busts, which are made of the finest Parian marble.

DR. GEO. BIRDWOOD AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the British Association, on August 24, an interesting paper on "Frankincense" was read by Mr. George Birdwood, M.D., Professor of Botany. The author traced at great length the use of frankincense as shown by the Bible and ancient classic writers. The offering of incense on altars, and in cups and closed censers, is represented on the monuments of Egypt and Assyria. But although incense as a rule implies frankincense, and these monuments might fairly be interpreted by the Jewish ritual, yet they merely record the contemporaneous use of incense. The mummies of the Egyptians were prepared with various balsamic substances, and as we are expressly told by Herodotus that frankincense was excluded from them, it was to be presumed that this was because of its being sacred to the service of their gods. But still the first mention of frankincense —as yet known—is in the Bible, and the author gave various passages in which the word was used in Holy Writ. Frankincense is not anywhere named in the "Iliad" or "Odyssey," and it is said that it was unknown to the Greeks at the time when they were written. But the accounts of the sacrifice and burning of the dead body of Patroclus would, by substituting the presentation of cows to Brahmins for the sacrifice of horses at the pyre, and milk for wine to quench its embers, serve to describe the funeral rites of a wealthy high caste Hindoo of Bombay, in which frankincense, with all manner of balsamic substances and fragrant woods and oils, is largely used. The word was mentioned by, among others, Herodotus, Theophrastus, Diodorus, Pliny, Arrian, and Discorides. Several passages which were quoted from Latin poems proved that a universal trade in frankincense was carried on by the nations of antiquity. It was procured principally from Arabia. Linnæus referred it to an unascertained juniper, and scientific botanists after him boldly specified Junipera-Lycia as the tree, and in fact, until 1832 it was held to be the frankincense tree. Niebuhr was especially instructed to seek out the tree in his travels through Arabia, but he never saw it. In 1867 Colbrooke finding that the *Boswellia serrata* of Roxburgh, in India, yielded a frankincense-like exudation, jumped to the conclusion that it was the frankincense tree, and that India, therefore, was the true frankincense land. Since 1832, therefore, the world generally has accepted this assertion as a fact. But between 1837 and 1846 Commanders Cruttenden and Kempthorne, of the Indian Navy, and Surgeon-Major Vaughan, of the Bombay Medical Staff, proved that Arabia and the opposite Somali coast produced the bulk of the frankincense used in trade. In 1847 Mr. H. J. Carter, F.R.S., published a description of the frankincense tree found by him in the Hadramant. The plant had lately flowered at Bombay, and was no doubt identical with the Mohr Madow plant of the Soumalis. Altogether there were three frankincense plants.

At Homburg there has been a sensation in a grand battle, long prolonged, between the Bank and Fazil Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt's brother, who played on a great scale, not recklessly but on a prudent system, and who managed to spoil the Egyptians to the tune of a hundred and fifty thousand francs. He disgusted the bank intensely by playing very low whenever luck seemed to be running against him, whilst, when it was in his favour, he staked the maximum amount allowed, time after time, and so made grand hauls of cash. As he was very liberal with his winnings, repeatedly tossing thousand franc notes to those ladies who happened to be standing near, he was very popular with all the tribe of the Anonymas, who, of course, sympathised with him greatly, and mourned over his losses as they rejoiced over his gains, all in a spirit of the purest disinterestedness. But now they mourn in earnest, for the generous Pacha has flown to Constantinople, where he is being enormously fêted by the Sultan, and the high play at Homburg is confined to a sweetly pretty French Countess, who does not distribute largesse amongst the members of her own sex, however deserving, and to a twinkling of diggers from California and Australia, who are liberal enough, 'tis true, but then, my dear, they are so very rough you know!—*London Letter.*

"Margherita di Loviano," a poetical legend, by a female member of the Bonaparte family, has just been published at Florence, in a splendid quarto of about 90 pages, and copies of it have been presented to the City Council and to the public libraries. The authoress, the Princess Maria Bonaparte Valentini, widow of Count Valentini, and daughter of the first Napoleon's ablest brother, Lucien, mentions in a note that the accident of her being the owner of the estate at Loviano (a district between Montepulciano and Cortona) gives its local colouring to the touching tradition which she has attempted to versify, made her acquainted with the facts, and indeed, suggested the argument. The following dedication to "The Shade of Napoleon," is prefixed to the legend:—"As the ancients offered to Thundering Jove the little lambs of their flocks and the fruits of their gardens, so to thee, O Great One, with a tremulous heart, I consecrate these rhymes. It may be that in the world of spirits, whilst thou art conversing with my father of venerated memory, thou wilt receive the homage of a niece who sees in thee not only the greatness of her race but the value of those high principles which thou didst enunciate, and of which Napoleon the Third is at this moment the worthy representative." The work is adorned with a portrait of the fair authoress from a photograph by Shemboche, of Florence. The critics speak most favourably of the work, one of them going so far as to say that it contains stanzas not unworthy of Ariosto.—*Globe*, Aug. 27.

SIR BARTLE FRERE AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The papers brought by last mail contain a somewhat full account of Sir Bartle Frere's opening address in the Geographical Section of the British Association, whose meetings have been held this year at Exeter.

Sir Bartle Frere, in opening, disclaimed any intention of attempting to give a systematic summary of the progress, present state, or prospect of geographical science generally. He referred to the circumstance that at this season of the year no intelligence could be hoped for from recent Arctic explorers, who would be even now using the brief northern summer for the accomplishment of their arduous tasks. He hoped, however, to hear something of interest to geographers with regard to the prospects of Antarctic discovery in connexion with the preparations for observing the coming transit of Venus. Geographers and astronomers will sympathize less than other taxpayers with the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he finds even the heavenly bodies moving for a Parliamentary grant. We may wonder with Mr. Lowe that even Venus cannot arrange a transit without an application to the British Treasury, but we may hope that Parliament, when the application does come before them, will not be less liberal than they were exactly a century ago, in the days of Cook, and that they will regard the investigation as one of really national importance. We may further trust that there will not be wanting a Hooker to record the discoveries of our philosophers in the Antarctic regions. They will be most important in a scientific point of view, even though they may lack the novelty and thrilling incidents which make the voyages of the Erebus and Terror almost as exciting as the most sensational of modern works of fiction. Directly we leave the immediate neighbourhood of the Polar Seas, we come to regions where the restless activity of geographical discoverers is at work filling up the vast spaces of *terra incognita* which still exist on our best maps. We may not this year hope to hear statements of such importance as at former meetings, when Livingstone, Speke, Baker, and Palgrave enchained the attention of the Association with their narratives of their recent discoveries. Still I believe there are gentlemen present who will satisfy you that the spirit of research is not less active now than in former years, and that every season brings additions to our stock of geographical knowledge, which, in the aggregate, are of vast importance. There is among us, I am glad to hear, more than one geographer, who will represent that vast Russian Empire, whose territories extend in so many directions into regions comparatively unknown, and whose Government has long been so honourably distinguished by the aid it has afforded to geographical science. It may, I believe, be truly said that along the line of thousands of leagues which forms the southern boundary of the Russian Empire in Asia there are scarcely a hundred miles regarding which our knowledge is as complete as could be desired, and almost every Government official employed on the frontier, and every trader who crosses it, has the means of adding important information to our stock of ascertained geographical facts. An increasing share of public attention has of late been directed to those regions where the southern frontier line of the Russian Empire approaches the northern limits of our own Indian Empire. The vast space which intervenes between our two empires, differing as it does so widely both in physical aspect and in political condition from these ocean-washed shores of Europe, is a region not unblessed by nature. History assures us that it is little changed in anything save political condition since it was a nursery of great nations, and not only the cradle of many a conquering and ruling race, but, up to comparatively recent times, a centre of civilized active thought. Here were nurtured, not only kings and founders of empires, but trains of thought and vast systems of moral and political philosophy, which have largely subdued and influenced the richer regions of the South and West. But has this field on countries once so famous such a curse that the solitary traveller who passes through them, as Vambéry did, in disguise, is welcomed among us as one just escaped from almost certain death, who has during his whole sojourn carried his life in his hand? Surely we must rejoice that the thoughts of two great civilized neighbouring nations are at length earnestly directed to this vast region; that we no longer regard our neighbours to the north and west of our Indian frontier with studied aversion and distrust, as nations of born marauders and manslayers, all intercourse with whom must be discouraged and prohibited as the only condition on which we can hope to avoid being drawn into desolating wars or embarrassing political alliances. I believe that nothing but good can result from the attention of the great statesmen of Russia and of England being directed to the condition of the countries which intervene between our empires in Asia. We shall have among us Mr. Douglas Forsyth, honourably distinguished among those who, like Captain Montgomery and his fellow-labourers, have led the way in geographical discovery to the north of India, and contributed to lift the veil which has for so many generations separated the inhabitants of Tartary and Thibet from those of India. He will give you, I hope, much interesting information regarding the trade routes towards Thibet and Eastern Chinese Tartary. He will tell you how much has been accomplished since Humboldt, but a few years ago, deemed to be a correct knowledge of those regions as among the great desiderata of geographical science. He will give you the latest intelligence of that enterprising traveller Mr. Shaw, who is at Yarkand, well treated, and apparently a special favourite with both rulers and people. Times are indeed changed since Adolphe Schlagintweit, only a few years ago, became a martyr to his zeal for science, and was put to death at Kashgar, almost all his valuable papers and observations being, it is to be feared, irretrievably lost. Mr. Trelawney Saunders will read a paper in which he has combined some of the latest information acquired by Captain Montgomery and his intelligent and enterprising assistants, the Pundits, and applied it to illustrate the general geography of the Himalayan range. Much as has been written about that vast chain, it can hardly be said that even professed geographers have any adequate conception of the bulk and importance of that great mountain mass. Its length may be said to be still almost a matter of conjecture, for its eastern and western terminations have both still to be defined. Its breadth, as Captain Montgomery, who may be said first to have spanned it, tells us, is more than 400 miles at its widest, or about eight times the average width of the Alps, with a summit ridge, the passes over which average about 15,000 feet in height. Probably many scores of peakes may be enumerated higher than Mont Blanc. Considering how long it has taken geographers in Europe to trace out the yet unexhausted wonders of our own Alpine regions, it is clear that the Himalayan range and its offshoots may afford ample ground for the most energetic of explorers for many generations to come. I trust some of my successors may be able to give us late and detailed accounts of what Mr. Cooper has done, and proposes to do, towards exploring the almost unknown region which he has already so vigorously attacked from various directions. Though he has not hitherto succeeded in traversing the inhospitable countries between Bengal and China, the energy and judgment with which he has repeated and varied his efforts must, sooner or later, lead to important discoveries, and I trust that his repeated disappointments may find compensation in the ultimate solution of what may be regarded at present as the great geographical problem of that part of Asia." Sir Bartle next referred to some questions in dispute with regard to the great rivers of the Himalaya range, and went on to say that,—"It could not be doubted that all attempts to traverse the regions which separate India from China have a political and social aspect of the highest importance. It is clear that the time has arrived in China when we may witness one of those great social movements which in all ages have so powerfully affected the destinies of nations and the geographical distribution of races. A vast surplus population, pressed at home by over competition in the race for life, well over, as it were, and seek in other lands the means of supporting existence which have become difficult of attainment in their native country. The pressure from within, in the case of China, has been increased by the existence of artificial barriers in the shape of legislative obstacles to the free movement of the population, and when these are removed, or disregarded, the human tide will pour outwards with a force of which emigration from Europe to our own colonies can give us but a faint conception. The Chinese labourers, who meet but a doubtful welcome in or are repelled from, Australia or America, would be hailed as benefactors much nearer their own homes, in almost any of the rich but thinly inhabited countries between Assam and Saigon; and the first Chinese who succeeds in passing overland from China to India, and back again, may be the herald of an emigration calculated to change the face and the destiny of that vast, rich, but almost uninhabited region, which has for so many ages proved an almost impassable barrier between India proper and China. Before turning from this part of Asia, I would remind you of a fact new, I believe, to the annals of geographical discovery, and not often observable in the history of Parliamentary interpellations,—the fact, namely, that two of the best *résumes* of the present state of our knowledge of Central Asia and of the Indo-Chinese Frontier are to be found in the answers given, in his place in Parliament, by Mr. Grant Duff, a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, in reply to questions addressed to him during the last Session in his capacity as Under-Secretary of State for India. I may also mention, as a proof of the extent to which purely European ideas are penetrating to those remote regions, that I have seen a translation of a letter addressed by a friendly Indian potentate to the Grand Llama of Thibet, remonstrating with him on the ill-treatment of certain Roman Catholic missionaries and their converts, on the ground that the sufferings of these people had formed the subject of comment in some of the Indian journals, and the writer of the letter felt assured that evil would result to his friend, the Grand Llama, if he suffered public attention in Europe, with the ways and inhabitants of which the writer had intimate personal knowledge, to be thus attracted to the inhospitable proceedings of the Grand Llama's subordinates." Turning next to Africa, Sir Bartle observed that it was a great disappointment that another year should have passed without revealing a single new fact which would throw light upon the fate of Livingstone—to whose courage, prudence, high sense of duty, and noble and unspoilt simplicity of character, he bore eloquent and graceful testimony, based upon personal knowledge and observation. It was impossible to turn from Africa without a passing tribute to the great French engineer who has reversed the revolution of bygone ages, and has restored the vast continent to that insular position which it occupied in times preceding the dawn of authentic history. It is difficult to speak without exaggeration of an achievement which is probably destined to exert so great an influence upon the commerce and intercourse between the East and the West. The work of M. de Lesseps falls within the province of another section of the Association; but geographers must recollect how much of our geographical discovery has been due to the closure of this ancient route to the East. Had not the Moslem Powers interfered with the course of Genoese and Venetian trade, the discoveries of Columbus, Vasco di Gama, and Magellan, and even those of Hudson, Baffin, and Frobisher, might have been delayed for generations. Such, however, are the inscrutable demands of commerce, that no sooner has M. de Lesseps removed one barrier from its course than mercantile men turn their attention to a search for still shorter routes, and begin to investigate the forgotten geography of the lines by which the trade of the Persian Gulf and India once reached Tyre and Palestine, by way of Tadmor, or the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. Colonel Pelly, well remembered as a daring traveller, writes to England an account of the sudden growth of commerce which has sprung up in the Persian Gulf, and states that the chief of Bahrei, a place hitherto known only as a nest of pirates, is now in treaty with two steamboat companies, in order to induce them to visit his port regularly, and to give him postal communication with the civilized world. Sir Bartle next glanced at the course of exploration in the Americas and in Australia, referred to Dr. Carpenter's researches in deep-sea sounding in the Northern Ocean, and to the state and prospects of the trigonometrical survey of India. He then mentioned some distinguished foreign visitors, especially M. Pierre de Tchikatchef, of St. Petersburg, from whom he announced an address on the geography of Central Asia, and concluded an admirable discourse by an apology for the necessary absence of Sir Roderick Murchison.

A contemporary had an article, lately, on the decay of humour, and lamented that there were no legitimate successors to Sydney Smith, Hood, Jerrold, or Thackeray. It is too true; there are really no humourists now-a-days. In the so-called comic papers, we have political articles instead of humourous essays; puns in the place of wit; and academic drawings, slightly exaggerated, for caricatures. If we lack writers who can produce a Mrs. Caudle, a Jeames, or even a Sairey Gamp, we must also deplore the fact that there are now no draughtsmen with the broad humour of a Rowlandson, the refined satirical point of a Leech or a H. B., or the delicate touch and suaviness of a Cruikshank in his best days. There is really room for new men in both departments.—*Once a Week.*

A French idealist, evidently suffering from telegraphy on the brain, proposes to the Academy of Sciences to establish communications with the peoples of the planets, if any such there be. His notion is to mount a great mirror upon the earth, and give flashing signals to *Mars* and *Jupiter*. He thinks that if these are repeated regularly, in batches of a certain number, the Martians or the Jovians, as the case may be, will come to discern that they mean something, and will return them; and that thus a code will be eventually agreed upon, so that we may talk across the solar system just as we do across a field. This silly man calls attention to the bright spots which have occasionally been seen on some of the planets, and suggests that those were probably signals from the habitaute thereof to us. This idea of planetary signalling is an old one; it has been mooted before, and doubtless has occurred to thousands who have not had the effrontery to give their thoughts a tongue. My object in alluding to its present revival, is to give an instance of the absurdities tolerated by the Paris Academy of Sciences.—*Once a Week.*

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